

Event

Republic Day Celebration Day 2K23

Date : January 26, 2023
Venue : Indore Institute of Law, Indore
Chief Guest(s) : Shri. Kantilal Bam, (Chairman, ICON Education Society)

Indore Institute of Law celebrate 74th Republic Day on January 26, 2023. Chief Guest for the event was Mr. Kantilal Bam, Chairman, ICON Education Society and special Guest was Dr. Akshay Kanti Bam, Chairman, Indore Institute of Law. The celebration began with welcome of the Chief Guest and Special guest along with Guest from the Management. The Chief Guest began the festivities by hoisting the Tricolour followed by National Anthem. This was followed by a guard of honour presented by Student's Council, Election Commission, Members of Various Societies and Clubs.

ICON Education Society in his address threw light on the importance and relevance of Republic Day and congratulated the students. This was followed by cultural programs comprising of dances and poetry recitation on patriotic theme. The cultural program was whole heartedly appreciated by the students and guest alike.

On the occasion of Republic day the institute felicitated the meritorious students who secured positions in University's merit list during the last academic year. The celebration concluded with National Anthem.

Chief Guest Sh. Kantilal Bam, Chairman,

Flag Hosting by the Hon'ble Guest @IIL on the occasion of Republic Day



Parade by student council



Students welcoming the Guest



Event report

SHRI GENDALAL JI BAM MEMORIAL DEBATE COMPETITION

Date : January 26, 2023
Venue : Indore Institute of Law, Indore
Chief Guest(s) : Richa Tiwari Diwan, Mr. Kamlesh Sing Chouhan, Mr. Daryl Jacob

Indore Institute of Law on the occasion of Republic Day conducted the Debate Competition On the Topic "Media Pillar or Killer". In this competition students of various institutes of Indore Participated in the event and have won various prizes.

Debate Competition @IIL



Glimpses of Valedictory Ceremony



IIL's Basketball Team (Boys)

Indore Institute of Law Vs. Vaishnav Institute of Law.



IIL's Basketball Team (Girls)

Finals-Indore Institute of Law Vs. Jaipuria Institute of Management



ACHIEVEMENTS OF MONTH

Mansi Jain (Ex IIL'ns) has been selected as the 1st Winner from Madhya Pradesh in National Level Youth Parliament and will be representing Madhya Pradesh State at Sansad Bhavan, Central Hall of Parliament New Delhi with other States/UTs representatives. Organised by Ministry of Youth Affair & sports under NYKS, she has been selected after Pre screening of participants from 52 districts of M.P at District level and from 104 participants at state level as 1st position holder



LEGALITY OF LIVE-IN RELATIONSHIPS IN INDIA



"with the changing social norms of legitimacy in every society, including ours, what was illegitimate in the past may be legitimate today"
~Hon'ble Justice A.K. Ganguly in Revanasiddappa v. Mallikarjun

As we all know that the law changes in accordance with the shifting pattern of the society as it is unable to be static. The social structure of Indian culture has witnessed a tremendous transition in recent years, and it is now gradually opening its doors to inculcate western ideas and practices, including the idea of live-in relationships.

cohabitations. In other words, the judiciary neither explicitly supports nor forbids this kind of relations. As a result, the judiciary has considered a number of considerations while making decisions in various instances, including both societal standards and constitutional ideals.

First acknowledged by the Supreme Court in Badri Prasad v. Dy. Director of Consolidation in 1978, live-in relationships are legal. It was determined that Indian law permits consenting individuals who are of legal marriageable age or major and sound mind to live together.

A live-in relationship, also known as cohabitation, is an agreement between two individuals to live together permanently or for an extended period of time while engaging in sexually and romantically entangled connections. In essence, a live-in relationship is when two unmarried people decide to share a home. Since it violates the purity and holiness of marriage, live-in relationships or living under same roof as a couple without getting married are frowned upon in India. However because to the shifting social standards, similar relationships are now acceptable over in India. The Indian judiciary has now taken the initiative to close the vacuum left by the lack of any explicit statute related to live-in relationships due to the shifting social notions of validity.

According to the Supreme Court, a long-term living arrangement between two people will be regarded as a marriage. As a result, the court approved the live-in couple's 50-years of relationship. The Supreme Court ruled in the famous case of S. Khusboo v. Kanniammal, that a live-in relationship is covered by the right to life under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The Court also ruled that live-in relationships are acceptable and it is not wrong or unethical for two adults to live together. Inheritance rights in live-in relationship:- The legal status of live-in relationships has given rise to a number of new unforeseen challenges, including the inheritance of property in such situations. The Constitution guarantees everyone the right to own property. Additionally, live-in partners are eligible to inherit property. Numerous high courts and supreme courts have ruled that cohabiting partners have the same inheritance rights as married couples for self-earned, non ancestral property.

The Indian judicial system seeks to provide justice to those involved in live-in relationships who, up until this point, had no legal protection against abuse resulting from such

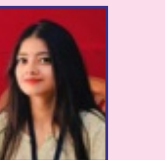
These changes serve as evidence that society is evolving and that live-in relationships are becoming more accepted. In the case of S.P.S. Balasubramanyam v. Suruttayan, the Supreme court awarded legal validity to children born to live-in relationships for the first time in 1993. In addition, the bench pointed out that under section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872, there is a presumption of marriage if a man and woman live together and cohabit for an extended period of time. The children will eventually be accepted as genuine and be qualified to inherit a portion of the father's assets.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court recently ruled that children born from a live-in relationship have the coparcenary right to inherit the family's property. In the matter of Kattukandi Edathil Valsan & Ors, two judge panel named Justices S Abdul Nazeer and Vikram Nath reached this decision while reviewing an appeal brought against the Kerala High Court.

The Supreme Court ruled in Bharatha Matha v. R. Vijaya Renganathan that a child born into a live-in relationship may be permitted to inherit the property of the parents, giving them legal validity.

Conclusion-
The origin of live-in relationships can be traced from the roots of Gandharva marriage which was solely formed on love and passion, where the boy and girl can begin cohabitating as soon as they decide that they are a good match, without the requirement for approval from anybody else, including their parents. The couple's compatibility with one another was the sole factor in deciding whether to carry out this marriage. Keeping in mind the changing scenario even the supreme court has laid down certain guidelines for the live-in relationships to be legal as held in Velusamy v. D Patchaimal in 2010. As we have observed from the numerous precedents established by the Supreme Courts that these are in support of those women who are aggrieved.

They are eligible for a number of legal remedies, for instance maintenance rights enshrined under section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, remedy from domestic abuse etc. Even the child born out of such marriage are no longer illegitimate.



VARTIKA YADAV
L.L.B. 1st Semester

CURBING CIVIL LIBERTIES OF PEOPLE BY TARGETING COLOURS ?

Our religious faith has become so weak that if someone wears clothes of that colour, the religion is in danger, then we should strengthen our faith, not the colour. At the same time, in a democracy established for 75 years, all those efforts should be opposed which hinder the freedom of expression of the people.

The procedure established by law is followed to preserve and protect the fundamental rights of the people but when social issues are decided by the mob system instead of the court, it should be called anarchy.

Such people have no faith in the law, nor in the constitution, nor in the process established by it, nor in democracy.

The fight which is planned and anticipated is called war in English language but the one which is unplanned and unexpected should be called flood.

The same kind of flood continues on social media regarding the film Pathan. Deepika Padukone is wearing an orange dress in the song of the film Pathan and the name of that song was deliberately named " Besharam Rang ".

Film makers, actors knew how to make a film controversial."Careful Carelessness" means a mistake made with care. There will be controversy, only then there will be publicity.

Those opposing are doing propaganda in a way. After this protest, more than 100 million people watched this video in 6 days.

This is not a protest, it is a kind of propaganda, it is called controversial benefit. Coming to Shahrukh Khan, there is



no doubt that he is a great actor as well as a good citizen and a very good person and Pathan will surely deliver as expected. The controversy regarding

Shah Rukh Khan's film Pathan is not taking its name. Ever since its song Besharam was released, a campaign to boycott Pathan has started on social media. Some people say that Deepika is wearing orange color clothes in the song, which is objectionable.

Singer Caralisa Monteiro said, "I remember the association of saffron color with our national flag, which is a symbol of courage and selflessness. There are more important issues than the color of the clothes that need attention. Apart from Hindi, Pathan will also be released in theaters on January 25, 2023, in Tamil and Telugu languages. Shah Rukh Khan will play the role of RAW agent in this, but people ignored it or they are not aware.

He became part of the protesting crowd.

Controversy, Conspiracy or Coincidence, in the name of Boycott, the process of curbing people's rights and individuals, which is going on right now, will prove to be an atrocity on civil rights. It subverts the process established by law. Is our religious faith so weak that if someone wears clothes of that colour, then religion comes in danger, in this situation we should strengthen our religious faith, not the colour. Our religious faith has become so weak that if someone wears clothes of that colour, the religion is in

danger, then we should strengthen our faith, not the colour. At the same time, in a democracy established for 75 years, all those efforts

should be opposed which hinder the freedom of expression of the people.

As far as religion and color are concerned, no religion can be identified and defined by any color. The color which is called orange in common parlance and Bhagwa among Hindus, the same color is considered very sacred and respectable in the Chishti community of Muslims. These two subjects are very different. Religion is an internal matter and color is external.

- This is the personal opinion of the author.



ABHIRAJ SINGH RAJPUT
LAW Scholars, IIL

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Icon Education Society (I.E.S), as a first step to achieve its objectives, decided to set up an exclusive and independent college to provide specialized, high quality Law education for professionals, coupled with all basic infrastructure facilities.

Indore Institute of Law is the first independent & exclusive College of Law in Indore, Affiliated to the Bar Council of India & Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya (DAVV), Indore. The Study/ Course/ Admission/ Examination and Degree shall be strictly in terms of regulations of DAVV, Indore. Indore Institute of Law is only Private College in Madhya Pradesh where all the law courses are under one roof.



MARITAL RAPE: AN OBSCURED CRIME

Introduction

Nee , Non, Nein, Hoina, Nem, NO! In every language that exist is this universe, NO means NO! the absolute denial yet a girl, a woman is being raped in approximately every 20 mins which is one of the most common Crime against women these days. In today's world crime against women such as Rape, harassment, dowry deaths, female infanticides etc is increasing day by day. Basically Rape is described as unlawful sexual intercourse or activity whether it is vaginal or anal with a woman, without her consent being involved in it. With time definition and understanding of Rape has been increased. Initially it was believed that Rape is most often committed by a man on a woman but it can ever occur in same sex intercourse which is forceful in nature. When a Rape is being committed by a husband on his legally married wife it is called Marital Rape. The only difference between Rape and Marital Rape is that latter is being committed by the spouse while forceful sexual intercourse without consent is same aspect involved in both. In India marital Rape is still not given same status as Rape that is Marital Rape is not yet completely criminalized as it is consider that women is the property of man and a women is bound to fulfill the sexual duties or responsibilities towards her husband but at the same time this orthodox idea cannot simply defend man from his liabilities.



On the other hand if a women is playing around with the loopholes of law or provisions of Rape or Marital Rape for that matter, could be punished legally for her act. With the advancement of time and situation women tend to misuse the Rape and Marital Rape laws. Mean while protecting our women we neglected that men are also being the victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and also get trapped because of women misusing these provisions. For instance Rape is non bailable offence and if a women files a case, men tends to get arrested as soon as possible even without investing the matter of truth which even more encourages women to misuse the provisions of law. It is kind of very obvious that a mere allegations of a women on men of rape or marital rape should not lead to arrest of a person without being investigated by police officers.

Legal aspect

Rape is define in section 375 of Indian Penal Code. A man is said to have committed Rape when there is sexual intercourse with a women against her will or her consent is not being involved or with her consent which is obtained forcefully or by coercion for that matter. Following are the condition required to declare the act as Rape:-

- Against a women's will.
- Consent being not involved.
- With her consent being involved by putting her in the position of death or fear.
- With her consent where a person fraudulently makes her believe that they are lawfully married.
- With or without the consent of a women when is under 16 year of age.

Section 376 of Indian penal code describe the punishment for Rape. Marital rape on the other is act of sexual intercourse that is forceful in nature committed by a men to her spouse without her consent which is consider as a domestic violence and not yet criminalized.

In section 375 of IPC, forceful intercourse in marriage is consider as crime only when the wife is below the age 15 year that is it will be considered Rape if a man has sexual intercourse with his wife if she is aged between 15 and 18. Otherwise marital rape is not declared as an offence under the Indian penal code. Women suffered from marital rape can take action or can request under protection of women from domestic violence act 2005. Thus Marital Rape is an exception in section 375 of IPC.

Should Marital Rape need to be criminalized

It is basic duty of our country's law and order to safeguard ones right as well as to consider each individual equal in the eyes of law, keeping this in mind at this point of time our country does not need to criminalise marital rape as it could further cause different problems.

Some of the complications which could into light are as follows:- Acceptance of Marital Rape as a crime would weaken or damage the phenomenon of marriage as India is diverse country accumulated with number of religion, culture, language, tradition etc and these social and emotional aspect would play a major role in criminalisation of Marital Rape. However we all know cruelty,

domestic violence, sexual assault on women are repetitive problems faced in India but giving Marital Rape, a status of crime would only undermine or destabilizes the institution of marriage. Marital Rape as an act is quite subjective in nature that is what may seem to be Marital Rape to an individual wife, it may not appear same to other wife. Criminalising would be quite vague in nature as legislature should redefine the elements or aspects present in the provisions.

Sexual activities between spouses are a part of matrimonial institution. It is believed that when a women get marry, she impliedly gives her consent to get involve in these intercourses until she expressly mentions it before marriage. Hence husband cannot be guilty of Marital Rape committed by himself upon his lawful wife as mutual matrimonial consent is involved.

Investigation procedure of Marital Rape would be a burdensome act to do as the basis of examination would be made on the basis of whatever happened inside the four walls. Medical examination would not be easy as husband and wife regularly indulge in sexual activities. Even often the spouses are involved in sexual intercourse before the Marital Rape so the DNA or semen or other medical samples would be irrelevant to be used as evidence against husband in court of law. Similarly due to frequent involvement in these activities it is quite challenging to prove the absence of consent or private activities as in these situation of husband raping his legally married wife here wife's statement or declaration is the sole evidence which would further produce conundrum in solving the case as wife's testimony is no lasting evidence as such.

Criminalising Marital Rape would only make an easier way for harassing spouse which could lead to infringement of rights. At the same time striking down this exception would lead to creation of further new offence because remedies for Marital Rape are already present under offences such as cruelty, grievous hurt, assault (sexual) etc.

Above all the main factor of not criminalising Marital Rape is because of false cases filed against husband by their spouses in order to extort money or just to take revenge as it is proven by the surveys that number of cases filed by women turned out to be false accusation on men. In addition to this ethical and moral factors of society also play an important role because mere criminalising would not lead to decreased in these cases.

Various Judgments' given by our honorable courts against criminalizing Marital Rape

Number of petitions are being filed in courts in order to criminalise Marital Rape. According to a survey there are at least 78 countries that have legislation criminalising Marital Rape. Many petitioners have filed PIL to safeguard woman right and protect them from harassment. But at the same time there is an urgent need to safeguard men from violation, so as to regulate the protection of people, various judgments and arguments have been given by judges of honorable courts to not declare Marital Rape as crime. In many occasion government has given the argument that

criminalising Marital Rape would only threaten the institution of marriage.

Mumbai court – Marital Rape not illegal

Mumbai court said that women alleged that her husband has committed marital rape on her does not amount to rape and hence it is not illegal act to do.

Chhattisgarh high court - Sex in marriage not rape

Sex between a legally married man and woman does not considered as Rape even it is forceful as implied consent has been already given by women by marrying.

Kerala high court - Marital rape a ground for divorce

Marital rape is not consider a crime but at the same time can be consider as ground for divorce. Treating wife as property of husband is disrespecting her dignity and autonomy. Whenever such act is committed on a women, it should give her right to get judicial separation.

Supreme court – how can a act of sexual intercourse be called as rape

The act of sexual activity between legally married spouses could not be called as Rape. Chief justice S.A bobde said when a two people are living as husband and wife cannot be called as Rape.

Delhi high court – It is dangerous to make Marital Rape a offence

It is quite dangerous to make marital a criminal offence as if it is happening with a women she needs to speak up for herself at reasonable time and not after year of act been committed as it would be difficult to prove that consent of women was involved or not technically as well as medical investigation would give vague results which could lead to more confusion.

In conclusion, as per the interpretation it has been understood that Marital Rape is not completely criminalized in India despite being a serious form of crime against women's modesty. But at the same time it is been suggested that Marital Rape should not be called as Rape because Rape is disgraceful act or a heinous crime, law can consider the act as a cruelty or domestic violence against women or ground for judicial separation or even for a divorce to an extreme. By naming the act as Marital Rape could humiliate the nature of marriage which is considered as one of the most sacred act in the society. There are number of remedies available for a woman to safeguard their rights and dignity other than just criminalizing Marital Rape as it would be better to punish men under certain different laws or provisions rather than creating new offence. Some of the provisions under which a women could file complain are: Section 498A IPC- Cruelty against wife by her husband and her husband's relative that is harassment of a woman where such harassment is viewed with the coercion. Husband and relatives shall be punished accordingly.

Section 319 of IPC - Hurting someone which could cause bodily pain or injury. Physical harm or pain due to actions of offender is must.

Section 320 of IPC – Grievous hurt which could lead to severe bodily pain.

Section 354 of IPC- Assault or criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage the modesty or dignity of women.

Section 354A of IPC- sexual harassment to a women or advance physical contact which is sexual in nature and punishment.

Section 376B of IPC- sexual intercourse with wife during the period of judicial separation.

Section 503- Criminal intimidation that is threatening injury to a person.

Section 509- word, gesture, sound or act intended to insult to insult the modesty or dignity of women.

Women could also file a petition via prevention of women from domestic violence act 2005 or could ask for judicial separation or even divorce for that matter rather than merely criminalising Marital Rape and increasing the scope of misuse of law and order.



TASHU MALVIYA
2nd year Ba llb



Indian society has a trail of being obnoxious since decades, whenever the topic of patriarchy is put up. It has rooted from stereotypical generations of uncanny man leading the household while women wear shackles of restrictions. Men have privileges while women are denied even basic necessities. Gone are the days when women were worshipped as Goddesses, now all they receive is crudity in life.

Ever heard a women ruling elite group like Tata,

PATRIARCHY IN INDIA

Ambani, Adani in India? Well the queen ruled Britain but Indian women rulers were denied such royalty at certain instances. Indian women have been treated as the 'inferior' ones along with the destitute and backward caste in India. Truly women have come a long way defending themselves against the exploitation. In most of the rural areas women are still deprived of education, health and other amenities required to live a productive life. Female feticide are observed in many states, haryana ranking the first.

It's twenty second century but Indian society challenges a daughter to acquire her father's possession. The patriarchy doesn't need much of prove when you see a male dominant character leading the family. For instance the child gets his or her name from the father and all the decisions of the house are taken by a male. Patriarchy deteriorates status of women. How can a family live happily if the mother or the daughter is abused and exploited for number of reasons? No wonder India ranked 136th in World Happiness Index 2022.

The roots of patriarchy has bruised the country since decades and it must be eradicated in order to improve the conditions of women in the country. Equal opportunities and equal status must be provided to them. India can be a better place to reside only if the women are uplifted and safe. Men and women are the two sides of a coin, they complete each other. No gender can survive without the other. Last but not least the society only transform when the youth does! Hence children must be taught about the evils of patriarchy and women exploitation.



BY AKRITI AGARWAL
BA LLB 2ND YEAR

INTERVIEW WITH RICHA TIWARI DIWAN



Q1. Today our institution has organized the 20th Shri Gendal bam memorial debate competition 2023 and you joined as chief guest. Would you like to share your experience about the debate competition?

First, the experience was wonderful, I really had a good time in the campus. I enjoyed the proceedings of the debate competition. I enjoyed the arguments and contention of participant on the topic "Bhartiya media Lok Tantra ka Chautha pillar Yaa killer". And it was an honour for me to be the judge of this competition.

Q2. As you are a renowned academician and have played a prominent role in stress management. What ideas will you suggest to students about managing stress?

Time management is a vital process of life. Students should manage time properly, they should not over burden themselves and they should manage extra circular activities with proper time management automatically it will lead to stress management of a student with well-disciplined life. Students instead of taking stress must share there problems with parents, friends, teachers, mentors or to whom they are comfortable with.

Q3. These days top tier firms are investing huge resources in research and development cell for enhancing their products and services. What role does research and publication play in a student's life?

Research and development play a key role in students' lives; by doing research students learn and go through some very important learnings which again helps them in the mental development of students as well as others. It also

improves analytical thinking that is very important for everyone.

Q4. A recent survey of NPTEL suggests that extracurricular activities play a vital role in learning and overall development of students. Apart from studies, what do you think about learning from extracurricular activities you suggest for maximum learning?

Extracurricular activities play a vital role in students' lives. It gives them coverage of how exploration and new ways of learning, by doing extra-curricular activities student learn about team building, time management, stress management and a lot of productive things which helps to develop their personalities and gives overall management in studying.

Q5. As you have been in the teaching profession for decades, what suggestions would you like to give to faculties about classroom management and students handling?

First of all the faculties should listen to the problems of students then they can provide best solution for it. Instead of scolding students the faculties can talk to them and discuss the root cause of problems and must provide the best possible solution, this gives the student confidence to discuss the problems with faculties and this help to build a great bond between students and faculties. In classroom participative learning must be adopted by the faculties for more and more participation of the students.

WHETHER INDIA NEEDS SEDITION LAW IN THE PRESENT ERA



Over time, this world had seen many revolutions around it. The current revolution is the IT (informative technology) revolution, which provides fast access to information worldwide. With people becoming more aware of this technology there is an increase in a sedition case in our nation. According to National Crime Records Bureau, there is a massive rise in cases from 2014 to 2021. But the conviction rate is only 3 percent. This shows that the government is misusing the law and making our democracy hollow as there is no opportunity to complain

because of fear of sedition law.

Firstly, What is sedition law? Under section 124-A of IPC, "whoever, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards, the Government established by law in India, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine". So, sedition law is used to stop the person or organization who makes false claims and distributes wrong information to prove the government is a tyranny.

Thus, sedition law is an important part of a nation as it stops all fake information which creates a gray area for the citizens. But the major problem is the term specified in IPC for sedition law as there are too vague and can be interpreted in many ways which had granted the government a big power to hide their mistake which they had done in their term to make their image clean. This misuse of power is on a rise in the present era because of

IT technology as they provide fast access to information in mass media. As social media and websites etc are also reason one big reason because an individual easily forwards information in seconds.

This misuse has compromised our basic right to Freedom of speech and expression which is essential for democracy. As democracy allows citizens to speak, view, participate, and criticize government policies.

In my opinion sedition law is still needed in India as it stops the circulation of wrong information about the current government, which aims to hamper its citizens' trustworthiness. But the current law makes it a tool to hide the mistakes of the government and maintain its image in their term. So, we have an urgent need to improvise and specify the terms of sedition law so that misuse of the government is stopped



YASH PRASAD SONKAR
BA LLB 2ND YEAR

- Rare Earth Elements Reserve found in Sweden
- The number of Old-Age people to Increase in 2023
- World Economic Forum Meeting Begins Today
- Hindi Chair at Sabragamuwa University
- Global Risks Report 2023
- Coimbatore Airport under Top 20 Best Airports Globally
- G20 Health Summit 2023 Started
- Ukraine Received Financial Aid From the EU
- Drones placed to Hunt Nepal Plane Crash Site
- New Zealand PM Announces Resignation
- India Ranked 4th in Tech Startup Fundings by VCs
- UNGA Adopted Resolution on Education on Democracy
- Petr Pavel has been elected as President of Czech Republic
- US to test Nuclear Thermal Rocket Engine for Mars Mission

- G-20 International Financial Group Held in Chandigarh
- Prime Minister Modi Announced the awaited ArogyaMaitri Project
- 5-G Enabled Drone Launched in India
- Vidisha Became 5-G Enabled District
- FSSAI Released Standards for Basmati Rice
- Delhi Temperature on Record Low
- Startup Funding Dropped in India
- RITES Signed MoU with IIT Kanpur for Sustainable Research
- JP Nadda to Continue as BJP President till 2024
- PM Modi to Inaugurate Saansad Khel Mahakumbh 2023
- DGP, IGP Meeting held in New Delhi
- Navy to induct 5th Kalvari Class Submarine in its Fleet
- Kerala Commits to implement E-Mobility Policy

- IIM-Ahmedabad to rank top college of India in 2023
- Mughal Gardens of President's Home renamed to AmritUdyan
- PV Sindhu Loses at India Open 2023
- India Won the ODI series against New Zealand in Cricket
- FIH Men Hockey World Cup 2023
- Wrestlers to Continue Protests Against WFI
- Hardik Pandya to replace Rohit as ODI Captain after World Cup
- Novak Djokovic and Aryna Sabalenka Won Australian Open 2023
- Germany won the 3rd Hockey World Cup